



## Annex III : Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Thursday, August 27, 2015 16:50:56

Submission Number

1440687059219-6459

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: ITALIA

Disease: Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2016

To end of

2018

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## 1.1 Contact

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## 2.1 Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The national programme for the control of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) is based on: passive and active surveillance, control and eradication.

The activity of passive surveillance for both diseases the scrapie and the BSE foresees that any person in case of an animal suspected of a TSE shall notify it to the official veterinarian of the competent authority (CA), the local veterinary unit (LVU).

In case of notification of suspicion, the official veterinarian (OV) places the animal suspected under an official movement restriction and carries out clinical, epidemiological and diagnostic examination to give official confirmation.

Where the clinical examination confirms the suspicion, the animal is killed, if it is still alive; its brain and all other tissues, as the competent authority may determine, shall be removed and sent to the national reference laboratory for the screening and confirmatory tests, and the holding is placed under an official movement restriction until the results of the examination are available.

In Italy active surveillance is implemented by rapid test screening depending on the categories of bovine and ovine and caprine animals, according to the requirements referred in Annex II and III of Regulation (EC) 999/2001.

As regards BSE, all the bovine animals older than 48 months of the categories at risk (fallen stock, emergency slaughtered animals and those showing signs at the ante mortem inspection - Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, Annex III, A, I, 2.1) are sampled. Since 1 July 2013 testing of healthy slaughtered has been suspended according to Decision 76/2013/EU.

As regards scrapie, the number of samples to be carried out annually for each of the 21 regions is defined by the NRL on the basis of the total number (historical) of animals slaughtered for year.

In case of animals introduced from Countries not listed in Decision 2011/358/EU and slaughtered in Italy, testing is carried out on the basis of the applicable standard surveillance regime.

Obex samples are sent to the officially approved laboratories for carrying out rapid test, and in case of positive results are sent to the NRL for diagnostic confirmation. In case of scrapie, also genotyping and discriminatory test are carried out.

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

In case of confirmation of a TSE, all the measures laid down in Regulation (EC) 999/2001 and national legislation are applied.

As regards scrapie in both species ovine and caprine, in case of confirmed outbreaks depopulation is applied and further rapid testing is carried out of the animals depopulated as well as genotyping of the 1 % of the total number of the animals.

In case of confirmation of an outbreak of scrapie both 'classical' or 'atypical' as type NOR 98, all the measures provided to in Annex VII of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 and national legislation are applied. Where selective depopulation is applied if positive animals are detected with genotype ARR/ARR or ARR/XXX, stamping-out procedures are carried out. Furthermore: lambs and kids aged under three months, once BSE is ruled out from the index case, they are placed on the market for human consumption after removal of the skull including the brain and eyes, the spinal cord from the fourth thoracic vertebrae and the whole intestine. Milk is placed under restriction until BSE has been excluded. Once that BSE has been excluded, the milk shall not be used for the feeding of ruminants, except for the feeding of ruminants within that holding. No restrictions are applied for human consumption.

## 2.2. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Annex I: BSE's Epidemiological Report  
Annex II: Scrapie's Epidemiological Report (integrated)  
Annex III: Breeding Programme Report

## 4. Measures included in the programme

### 4.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Ministry of Health (MoH) – Directorate General for animal health and veterinary medicinal products – Unit III is the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme.

It manages the relations with the European Commission and other European Institutions, provides information and indication to the regional/local authorities on the measures to be implemented for the surveillance and eradication of the TSEs, it carries out audits and inspections to verify the level of implementation of the Regulation.

MoH guarantees, in cooperation with NRL for TSEs (Centro Nazionale di Riferimento per le Encefalopatie Spongiformi Animali - CEA) and 'Istituto Superiore di Sanità' (ISS - reference laboratory for strain typing and genetic of animal TSEs), the management and control of scrapie and BSE, and mainly with CEA, all the activities concerning diagnostic examination, ring tests, risk evaluation, epidemiological analysis and audit performed on the territorial laboratories.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Directorate General for animal health and veterinary medicinal products – Unit III, on the basis of the scientific opinion of both NRLs for TSEs, CEA and ISS, authorizes derogations as provided to in Annex VII of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 and carries out checks accordingly.

The regional and local vet authorities (LVUs) are responsible for the proper implementation on the field of the preventive activities and control measures.

### *4.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied*

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The programme for the control of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) is applied to all the territories of Italy, islands included.

### *4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings*

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Bovine, ovine and caprine holdings, according to national legislation DPR n. 317 of 30.04.1996, transposition of Directive 92/102/EEC, are registered to in national database by LVUs, responsible to approve the holding code regarding the place where the animals are kept as one single epidemiological unit.

The holding code is composed by the following alphanumeric sequence (000XX000): first three numbers refer to the ISTAT code of the Municipality, two capital letters in the middle refer to the Province and the last number is progressive reference of the holding registered in the territory of that Municipality.

The owner of any holding has to inform the LVU when starting the breeding activity and the granting of the code.

In the section for cattle of the national database 'Banca Dati Nazionale' (BDN) are registered all the holdings, farms, owners, keepers, bovine animals and their movements, included to the slaughterhouse, as well as all the information on the animals slaughtered, dead and killed.

Furthermore, to in national database are also registered all the slaughterhouses and their owners responsible to register animals slaughtered. It has all the information referred to in Directive 64/432/EEC and Regulation (EC) 1760/2000.

According to Regulation (EC) 21/2004, in the section for ovine and caprine animals are registered all the holdings (122.529 unit), owners, keepers (currently individual identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals is on voluntary basis or according to specific regional provisions).

All the holdings included in the national breeding programme (genotyping) shall register in BDN the individual identification of ovine and caprine animals kept as well as their genotype.

### *4.4 System in place for the identification of animals*

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

(max. 32000 chars):

In Italy identification and registration (I & R) of bovine animals, according to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) 1760/2000, is based on 4 elements:

1) individual identification with ear tag, 2 ear tags are applied to all bovine animals born in Italy or imported from Third Countries.

Since 1.1.1998 ear tags are in compliance with the requirements referred to in Regulation (EC) 911/2004. The identification code printed on each ear tag, issued by 'Centro Servizi Nazionale per l'anagrafe zootecnica', is checked by the veterinary authority and the animal owner/keeper shall apply it within 20 days from birth and before the animals leave the holding of origin.

2) Individual identification document (passport): veterinary authorities issue a passport for each bovine accompanying the animals during each movement. All the information reported in the passport are in compliance with Regulation (EC) 911/2004.

3) Holding register: animal owner/keeper must have a paper register at farm level or electronic in BDN, regularly updated concerning birth, introduction, death and movement of each animal.

4) National database (BDN) correspond to the system for the registration of all holdings/farms and bovine animals, owners and keepers as well as identification data of each animal, movements, included to the slaughterhouse, and containing all the information of animals slaughtered, killed/depopulated and dead.

I & R of ovine and caprine animals is in accordance to Regulation (EC) 21/2004. All the animals born since 9 July 2005 shall be identified with an alphanumeric code (IT+12 characters) within 6 months of age and before the animals leave the holding of origin.

As identification system may be applied 2 plastic ear tags or 1 plastic ear tag and a tattoo. According to Regulation (EC) 1560/2007, amending of Regulation (EC) 21/2004, all new born since 31 December 2009 shall be identified with an electronic system associated to a visible identifier as required by Regulation (EC) 933/2008, with exception of animals younger than 12 months and to be slaughtered, to which is possible to apply only one ear tag with the code of the holding of birth. The holding register shall be updated by animal owner/keeper, as paper register at farm level or electronic in BDN, concerning identification, introduction, birth, death, total number of ewes older than 12 months or having lambs (every 90 days) and the number of animals present on 15 March each year.

The ovine and caprine population in Italy during 2015 is estimated as follows: 7.220.000 ovine animals, 1.145.000 caprine animals

## 4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

In Italy BSE and scrapie are compulsorily notifiable diseases since 10 May 1991, when they have been included in the list of notifiable diseases with an Ordinance of the Minister of Health.

The LVU at the reception of the official confirmation, to a rapid test carried out by the CEA for BSE and scrapie and to a discriminatory test by ISS for scrapie, notifies it at the Ministry of Health – DG for animal health – Unit III and put in place all the control measures.

Since July 2009, a national IT system is in place for the official notification of animal diseases SIMAN (Sistema Informativo Malattie Animali Nazionale), which is still not mandatory even if is largely used.

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## 4.6 Testing

### 4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

#### Targets for year

**2016**

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation
Risk animals (as referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 born in MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	53000	53025
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	150	155
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	0	0	0
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	740	743
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		2	2

#### Targets for year

**2017**

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation
Risk animals (as referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 born in MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	53000	53025
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	140	143
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	0	0	0
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	730	733
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		2	2

#### Targets for year

**2018**

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation
Risk animals (as referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 born in MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	48	51000	51020
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	130	133
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	0	0	0
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	640	643
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		1	1

## 4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

*Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram.*

6 100 000

*Targets for year*

**2016**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	10 000
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	10 000
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	3 500
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	3 500
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	400
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	200
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (measures in holdings with AS case)	150
Clinical Suspicions (art.12 Regulation (EC) n°999/2001)	8
	<b>Add a new row</b>
<b>Total Rapid tests on ovine animals</b>	27 758



# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

*Targets for year*

**2017**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	3 400	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	3 500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	400	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (measures in holdings with AS case)	130	
Clinical Suspicions (art.12 Regulation (EC) n°999/2001)	7	X
	<b>Add a new row</b>	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	27 637	

*Targets for year*

**2018**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	3 400	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	3 500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	400	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (measures in holdings with AS case)	110	
Clinical Suspicions (art.12 Regulation (EC) n°999/2001)	6	X
	<b>Add a new row</b>	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	27 616	

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## 4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

890 000

Targets for year

2016

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	10 000	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	10 000	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	170	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	250	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2	60	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(measures in holdings with AS case)	40	
Clinical Suspicions (art.12 Regulation (EC) n°999/2001)	4	X
	<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	20 624	

Targets for year

2017

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	10 000	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	10 000	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	150	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	200	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	90	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2	50	

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(measures in holdings with AS case)	35	
Clinical Suspicions (art.12 Regulation (EC) n°999/2001)	2	X
	<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	20 527	

*Targets for year*

**2018**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered animals)	10 000	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	10 000	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	150	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	200	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	90	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	50	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(measures in holdings with AS case)	35	
Clinical Suspicions (art.12 Regulation (EC) n°999/2001)	2	X
	<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	20 527	

### 4.6.4 Confirmatory tests ***other than rapid tests*** as referred to in Annex X Chapter C of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

*Targets for year*

**2016**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	35
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	530

*Targets for year*

**2017**

	Estimated number of tests

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	33
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	500

### *Targets for year* **2018**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	27
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	500

### 4.6.5 Discriminatory tests (Annex X.C point 3.1 (c) and 3.2 (c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999(2001)

### *Targets for year* **2016**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	2
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	300

### *Targets for year* **2017**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	2
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	300

### *Targets for year* **2018**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	2
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	300

### 4.6.6 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

*Adult sheep population*

*More than 750,000 animals*

*Less than or equal to 750,000 animals*

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## 4.7 Eradication

### 4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

#### 4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Italy BSE cases, both classical and atypical, are considered confirmed once that the test screening positivity detected by the regional approved laboratories has been confirmed by the NRL CEA and once that this test according to Annex X Chapter C point 3.1 c) is carried out by ISS.

Since the year 2001, in case of BSE confirmation, we choice one of the two options in accordance with Regulation (EC) 999/2001 killing of all bovine animals of that holding, or killing of the cohort.

The decision to apply one of the two eradication options is taken, in cooperation with the owner/keeper, after the control of the right identification and registration of the animals present in the holding and on the basis of epidemiological and cost-benefit evaluation.

It must be identified the positive's progeny and animals of the cohort moved to other holdings.

Moreover the measures laid down in the annex VII, Reg. 999/2001 may be applied, by providing health guarantees required in the Regulation.

Since January 2002, the milk is not excluded from the human and animal consumption.

#### 4.7.1.2 Summary table

##### Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5	

##### Targets for year **2017**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5	

##### Targets for year **2018**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5	

### 4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in ovine and caprine animals

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## 4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

Scrapie cases are considered confirmed once the screening positivity to the rapid test detected by the regional approved laboratories has been confirmed by CEA - Turin as well as by ISS – Rome, the latter carrying out genotyping and discriminatory testing to exclude BSE and to differentiate the classical scrapie from the atypical NOR-98. The eradication measures (annex VII reg. 999/2001 + national legislation) are subsequent at that confirmation.

To not delay the application of measures and the elimination of animals, the genotyping of animals in the holding confirmed as outbreak shall starts just after the positivity of the rapid test.

The LVU, once authorised by MoH, applies the more appropriate measures considering the epidemiological situation, risk factors and cost-benefit evaluation.

If the disease is confirmed in animals with genotype ARR/ARR or ARR/XXX, the total depopulation of all animals is applied.

The selective depopulation foresees the elimination of all sheep with the exclusion of the males ARR/ARR and the females with at least one allele ARR and without the allele VRQ.

Since June 2012, in Italy is allowed by authorisation of the MoH a derogation to slaughter susceptible animals from the outbreaks of scrapie for human consumption.

When at the holding level, the resistant allele is rare or to avoid inbreeding or for economic factors, it is allowed under by authorisation of the MoH to delay the killing and complete destruction or slaughtering for human consumption of the susceptible animals.

In the holding may be introduced only animals ARR/ARR (male) or ARR/XXX, not VRQ (female). There are no conditions for movements of animals ARR/ARR, while for animals ARR/XXX is allowed to go directly for slaughter for human consumption or to holding with the same TSE's status.

For the two-year period animals for slaughter or died or killed on the holding shall be tested for TSE; in case common grazes restrictions are applied.

In the outbreak holding must be used only semen from rams of the ARR/ARR genotype and embryos carrying at least one ARR allele and no VRQ allele. Lambs and kids less than three months old, excluded BSE, may be slaughtered for human consumption after removal of the skull including the brain and eyes, the spinal cord from the 4th thoracic vertebrae and the whole intestine. Milk and milk products are destroyed only if BSE cannot be excluded or in case of BSE confirmation. After the exclusion of BSE, the milk cannot be used for the feeding of the ruminants outside the holding, while there are no restrictions for the ruminants in that holding and for the human consumption.

In case of outbreak caused by an atypical strain type NOR-98, only rams with genotype ARQ, mutated phenylalanine at 141, and genotype AHQ are killed; it is possible to introduce only rams without the previous mutations. A two years monitoring is applied on all animals of the flock and their products. Where a case of atypical scrapie has been confirmed, the restriction measures on the movement of ovine and caprine animals are no longer applied.

## 4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year

**2016**

Estimated number

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (classical scrapie)	2 000
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(classical scrapie)	6 000
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of ovine animals in holdings where TSE case was confirmed in ovine and caprine animals)	15 000

## Targets for year **2017**

	Estimated number
Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (classical scrapie)	1 500
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(classical scrapie)	6 000
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of ovine animals in holdings where TSE case was confirmed in ovine and caprine animals)	15 000

## Targets for year **2018**

	Estimated number
Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (classical scrapie)	1 500
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(classical scrapie)	6 000
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of ovine animals in holdings where TSE case was confirmed in ovine and caprine animals)	15 000

### 4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

#### 4.7.3.1 General description

*Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep has been enforced with the Decree of the MoH of 17 December 2004, which transposes the requirements provided to in Regulation (EC) 999/2001 (art. 6a). The MoH is responsible to provide guidelines on the basis of Decision 2003/100/EC and the regional authorities shall draw up programmes taking into account the breeds present on their territories and the kind of breeding applied.

Since 1 May 2005 the programmes are mandatory for all flocks of high genetic merit and since November 2006 for all holdings confirmed as outbreak. Regulation 1923/2006/EC has made the breeding programmes discretionary and so the participation to the programme is not total and also the absence/lacking of commercial flocks, as defined by Decision 2002/1003/EC, is a reason.

The overall objective over time is to eradicate the disease and to select flocks at low TSE risk in order to achieve a shift of the genetic structure of the sheep population at least from the fourth generation, by

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

implementing the following specific objectives:

- extending the breeding programme,
- increasing the frequency of ARR allele will occur the fade-out of the causative agent of Scrapie,
- genotyping all young rams, disseminating resistant rams in the ovine population,
- the individual identification of small ruminants is associated with an efficient system of traceability of the movements of the animals within the breeding programs.

Italy, during the year 2015, has amended the Decree of the MoH of 17 December 2004 including also commercial flocks, in all Regions. That's why to eradicate scrapie by increasing percentage of resistant sheep above a certain threshold.

This new programme provides the compulsory registration (BDN) of all animals genotyped and used for the reproduction. Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has provided economic incentives to encourage breeders trying to eradicate scrapie from their flock. To raise awareness regarding TSE and genotyping for resistance, as central competent authority the main actions are carried out in the frame of both 'audit' sessions, to the regional and local authorities, and training events, where is widely and deeply explained the efficacy of breeding program to prevent and eradicate scrapie, by selecting resistant flocks, and to promote their implementation.

Since 2014 the Ministry jointly to the NRL (CEA - Turin) has planned to deliver dedicated events to the breeders to raise awareness, explaining the importance and efficacy of genotyping and how they could apply. The majority of regions have regulated the breeding programmes.

Sicilia and Calabria, on the basis of the improvements in the other regions (increasing of allele frequency as characters of resistance), have established mandatory programmes too. Sicilia has also applied the registration as mandatory of the small ruminants on the BDN to know their movements.

The breeding programme is also carried out by Breeder Association for the flocks of high genetic merit. The increasing of the characters of resistance is carried out in accordance to the Decision 2003/100/EC. For some breeds with low frequency of the resistant genotypes, such as Biellese, Frambosana, Funes sheep, black-brown sheep, Tyrolese sheep and Fabrianese, are used alternative control programmes to avoid an high decreasing of the breed or inbreeding. Genotyping testing is carried out by the network of the public laboratories the 'Istituti Zooprofilattici Sperimentali (IZSs)' and by two private laboratories, authorized by the MoH, the 'LGS' in Cremona and the 'Agenzia per la ricerca in agricoltura della Sardegna-AGRIS'.

There is scientific evidence showing the potential for the application of genetic resistance to scrapie in goats based on the studies on the K222 allele. This allele was shown to be present in a number of Italian breeds with heterogeneous abundance. On this basis, since 2014 Italy has started to genotype goats of the holding discovered positive to the classical scrapie in order to: gain knowledge of the presence and distribution about goats carrying the k222 allele at the national and regional level; give more data on the distribution of animals carrying k222 allele. In those holdings will be performed rapid tests on fallen stock or healthy slaughtered goats over 18 months of age to evaluate the infectivity. The purpose of this action is to build up a general knowledge that will contribute to increase data regarding the resistance in this species. Italt does not request EU cofinancing for this activity.

### 4.7.3.2 Summary table

*Targets for year*

**2016**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	16 500



## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	68 950	
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*Targets for year*

**2017**

	Estimated number	
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	15 100	
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	77 500	

*Targets for year*

**2018**

	Estimated number	
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	13 700	
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	60 300	

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## 5. Costs

### 5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The national legislation, Law 218/1988 lays down provisions concerning the reimbursement to the owner for killed/slaughtered animals and their products.

As reference to determine the amount, the market values are reported by a weekly bulletin by ISMEA, institution under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, which indicates the average value of the market on several selling points all over the country and for many categories of animals. In case the breed and category are not reported by the above bulletin, ad hoc Committees are established, representing both professionals and stakeholders, responsible to define the value of the animal to be reimbursed.

As regards the request of reimbursement, it considers the period from the date of the official request made by the owner to the date of the authorisation of the payment (between 90 – 211 days) by the regional/local authorities.

It is possible to report the costs (VAT excluded) occurred to depopulate animals in outbreaks confirmed in previous years, considering the long period of measures application, at the condition that all the administrative papers have been carried out during the year of reporting.

The unit cost of rapid test, both screening and confirmation, genotyping and discriminatory tests is done by the sum of all costs occurred for the processing of the sample as follows: kit or examination, diagnostic examination, reagents, consumables, salary of the personnel performing the analysis for TSEs as amount related to the time dedicated to such testing. The unit cost includes also general costs for the laboratory, important for testing activities and equipment functionality (energy, water, gas, etc.), for an amount not higher than 7% of the total costs above mentioned.

The cost of the diagnostic kit is established at national level by the MoH, on the basis of a national tender launched and managed by the NRL CEA on behalf of the MoH. Since July 2013, the prices of kit is increased because the number of tests for BSE is significantly reduced (for application Decision 2013/76/EU ). Whilst all the other costs are defined by each approved territorial laboratory because of their administrative and financial independence.

Since 2009, Regions and Laboratories report all the costs occurred by the national IT system "SIR rendicontazione (reporting)".

Italy does not apply to the EU cofinancing all the costs occurred for the implementation of the programs. Indeed, the costs occurred to dispose of the milk, killing and destruction of animals and all the other related costs (disinfectants, transport, personnel if the disposed of at farm level) (Annex V of Regulation (EC) 349/2005) are not included to the reporting and not requested.

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## 5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

2016

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	0	7.4	0	yes	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	53 025	7.4	392,385	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	743	7.4	5498.2	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	155	7.4	1147	yes	
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	2	7.4	14.8	yes	
2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests		48 382	7.4	358,026.8	yes	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines		35	48.64	1702.4	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines		530	48.64	25779.2	yes	X
<b>4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests		302	194	58588	yes	X
<b>5. Genotyping</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)		15 000	6	90000	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)		85 450	6	512,700	yes	X
<b>6. Compulsory culling/slaughter</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.7.12)		5	900	4500	yes	X

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)		2 000	140	280,000	yes	X
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)		6 000	100	600,000	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>				2 330 341,40 €		

### 5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

**2017**

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	0	7.4	0	yes	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	53 025	7.4	392,385	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	733	7.4	5424.2	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	143	7.4	1058.2	yes	
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	2	7.4	14.8	yes	

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests		48 164	7.4	356,413.6	yes	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines		33	48.64	1605.12	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines		500	48.64	24320	yes	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests		302	194	58588	yes	X
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)		15 000	6	90000	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)		92 600	6	555,600	yes	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4712)		5	900	4500	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)		1 500	140	210,000	yes	X
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)		6 000	100	600,000	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

<b>Total</b>			2 299 908,92 €		
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### 5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

**2018**

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	0	7.4	0	yes	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	51 020	7.4	377,548	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	643	7.4	4758.2	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	133	7.4	984.2	yes	
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	1	7.4	7.4	yes	
2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests		48 143	7.4	356,258.2	yes	<b>X</b>
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines		27	48.64	1313.28	yes	<b>X</b>



## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines		500	48.64	24320	yes	<b>X</b>
<b>4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests		302	194	58588	yes	<b>X</b>
<b>5. Genotyping</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)		15 000	6	90000	yes	<b>X</b>
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)		74 000	6	444,000	yes	<b>X</b>
<b>6. Compulsory culling/slaughter</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4712)		5	900	4500	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)		1 500	140	210,000	yes	X
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)		6 000	100	600,000	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
	<b>Total</b>			2 172 277,28 €		

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## 5.3. Financial information

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?  
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The Ministry of Health is the competent authority responsible for the implementation of the eligible measures and for the request of the EU cofinancing once carried out the technical and financial checks in accordance to the EU legislation.

All the costs for the implementation of the eligible measures are provided by the competent authorities and no costs are reimbursed by other/third entities.

The sanitary state budget, where regularly flow the reimbursements from the EU cofinancing, is used to reimburse the entities (Regional competent authorities – Labs) in charge for the implementation of the eligible measures planned in this programme.

The state budget is basically divided in two sections: one managed by the Ministry of Finance and one by the Ministry of Health.

The reimbursement flow changes on the basis of the eligible measures: animals culled, rapid tests, both screening and confirmatory, genotyping and discriminatory tests.

The implementing entities are the following:

Regional and local vet services: sampling, outbreak management and reimbursement to the owners,

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Public Laboratories (IZSs): screening testing (rapid and genotyping),

Private Laboratories (2): genotyping in the frame of the breeding programme for animals registered to in the breed book,

NRLs (CEA and ISS): CEA – TSEs rapid testing confirmation; ISS – strain typing and genetic of animal TSEs and discriminatory testing.

The sampling is carried out by the local vet services and the Ministry of Finance every year transfers to the Regions an overall sanitary budget covering all the activities carried out by the regional and local vet services regarding the control of animal diseases.

Sampling of obex for rapid testing and of blood for genotyping are carried out by the official and/or approved veterinarians.

Blood samples for genotyping, in the frame of the breeding programme for animals registered in the breed book, are carried out by veterinarians/ technicians belonging to the breeder associations.

All the costs for the sampling carried out by the local vet services are paid with the regional sanitary (state) budget. The sampling carried out by the breeder associations is reimbursed by the MoH on the basis of the provided and verified reporting.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?  
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The rapid tests, both screening and confirmation, genotyping and discriminatory tests are performed by the public laboratories (IZSs – NRLs) and only for animals registered in the breed book by the two private labs authorized by the MoH and verified by the ISS.

Testing activity is carried out by the laboratory personnel, employed on permanent or temporary basis.

All Institutes/laboratories work on the basis of their annual budget, anticipating costs, which are reported to the MoH for the reimbursement. The MoH provides to the public laboratories (IZSs and NRLs) part of their annual budget and reimburses also them on the basis of their reported activities and costs occurred for the testing.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?  
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,  
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Compensation is paid by the central level of the state. The regional/local vet services are in charge for the administrative procedures to compensate the owners for animals depopulated, both culled and slaughtered. Then the MoH, once verified the amount compensated and the procedures applied, approves and informs the Ministry of Finance to reimburse the Regional administration.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination (if applicable)** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination?  
Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?  
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Not applicable

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/  
service? Who pays?

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Not applicable

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

*Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75% (max 32000 characters)*

The measures for which 75% of reimbursement is requested are the costs regarding the compulsory slaughter, culling and disposal of ovine and caprine animals and their products thereof. The state should be able to compensate the owners for the loss of the animals that have been killed, the products of

*Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 100% (max 32000 characters)*

The measures for which 100% of the reimbursement is requested correspond to the costs regarding the genotyping because they are the only way to detect animals with characters of genetic resistance to Scrapie. Build up a population of resistant animals means to increase the frequency of characters of

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

### 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

*yes*

*no*

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# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## Attachments

### IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

## List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	6459_4073.pdf	6459_4073.pdf	83 kb
	6459_4074.pdf	6459_4074.pdf	151 kb
	6459_4075.pdf	6459_4075.pdf	217 kb
		Total size of attachments :	451 kb